

Royal Government in Canada was first established, and Mgr. de Laval arrived as the Vicar-Apostolic of the See of Rome, and afterwards, in 1674, was named first Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Again in 1672, when de Courville obtained permission from the Iroquois to erect a trading fort at Catarqui (Kingston). Let our imaginations picture the state and condition of Canada then, continually at war with the Iroquois Indians, and conjure up its march of civilization under the French rule, till 1760, when Canada was solemnly transferred to the British Crown. In one hundred years we have, by means of the Victoria Bridge, made an uninterrupted line of railway, from Sarnia to the Atlantic, and along its length there have arisen flourishing towns and cities, where there was then nothing but the primeval forest. We have history since 1760, showing forth our valour and unity in the defence of our country. Instance our war medal bearing on its reverse, "Detroit, Fort Erie, Chateauguay," &c., &c. The population of Upper and Lower Canada has increased from about 100,000 (less than the present inhabitants of Montreal) to more than 3,000,000, or an increase of thirty-fold. Our commerce has increased in a great proportion, the revenue amounting to \$12,000,000. It calls the imagination to conjure what we shall be in another fifty or a hundred years under a prosperous, peaceful and united confederation.—*Montreal News.*

"Thirty Years ago" in Canada.

Mr. Hector Fabre states that thirty years ago, when Parliament sat during the summer, the gulf members came up to Quebec in schooners, and lodged in them all through the session. He also says that at about the same period a *traineau*, loaded with trunks and parcels, arrived at the Parliament House, one fine day, just previous to the opening of the session, and from it descended a stout countryman and his wife, who carefully examined the twenty-four windows of the building, and finally decided to rap at the door, which was immediately opened by one of the messengers. The countryman thereupon presented his compliments, stated that he was the member elect for the County of Berthier; that he had come with his wife to take his seat; and that he had brought his winter's provisions with him. He was consequently fully provided, but only wanted a cooking stove, and hoped that there was one in his room. The messenger immediately saw through the primitive simplicity of his visitor, and gradually "drew him" out. He ascertained that the member for Berthier expected to find a room already prepared for him in the Parliament House, in which he and his wife could live throughout the winter, and subsist upon the provisions he had brought from his native village. The messenger grinned, you may be certain, and was finally forced to avow that there were no bedrooms in the Parliament House for members. "The member for Berthier" thereupon gave his horse a smart lash with the whip and indignantly and forever turned his back upon the legislative halls of the Province.—*Exchange.*

The Campaign of 1760 in Canada.

Under the auspices of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, the *Gazette* of that city published, on Friday last, the first part of an interesting sketch of this campaign. The following introduction to the paper, from the pen of Mr. Lemoine, fully explains its character, and will be perused with pleasure by historical readers:—

"The original of this manuscript is deposited in the French war archives, in Paris: a copy was, with the leave of the French Government, taken by P. L. Morin, Esq., Draughtsman to the Crown Lands Department of Canada, about 1855, and deposited in the Library of the Legislative Assembly of Canada. The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, through the kindness of Mr. Todd, the Librarian, was permitted to have communication thereof. This document is supposed to have been written some years after the return to France from Canada of

the writer, the Chevalier Johnstone, a Scotch Jacobite, who had fled to France after the defeat at Culloden, and had obtained from the French monarch, with several other Scotchmen, commissions in the French armies. In 1748, says *Francisque Michel*, he sailed from Rochefort as an Ensign with troops going to Cape Breton: he continued to serve in America until he returned to France, in December, 1760, having acted during the campaign of 1759, in Canada, as aide-de-camp to Chevalier De Lévis. On De Lévis being ordered to Montreal, Johnstone was detached and retained by General Montcalm on his staff, on account of his thorough knowledge of the environs of Quebec, and particularly of Beauport, where the principal works of defence stood, and where the whole army, some 11,000 men, were entrenched, leaving in Quebec merely a garrison of 1,500. The journal is written in English, and is not remarkable for orthography or purity of diction: either Johnstone had forgotten, or had never thoroughly known, the language. The style is prolix, sententious, abounding in quotations from writers;—one would be inclined to think, at times, that it had originally been written in French, and then literally translated into English.

"This document had first attracted the attention of one of the late historians of Canada, the abbé Ferland, who attached much importance to it, as calculated to supply matters of details and incidents unrecorded elsewhere. Mr. Margry in charge of the French records, had permitted the venerable writer, then on a visit to Paris, to make extracts from it; some of which extracts the abbé published at the time of the laying of the St. Foy Monument, in 1862. The Chevalier Johnstone differs *in toto* from the opinions expressed by several French officers of regulars, respecting the conduct of the Canadian Militia, in 1759, ascribing to their valour, on the 13th of September, the salvation of a large portion of the French army."—*ib.*

Red River Territory—Its Resources and Capabilities.

The first attempt to found a colony in that part of Rupert's Land now occupied by the Red River Settlements, was made in the year 1812, under the patronage of Lord Selkirk. In giving a brief sketch of the early history of the settlement, we cannot do better than give a curtailed quotation from the "Rise, progress and present state of the Red River Settlement," by the late Alexander Ross, published in London 1816, whose long and intimate connection with the country gave him ample opportunity for collecting reliable information. He says: "The colonists consisted of several Scotch families, who after they had reached the spot which was to be their future home, they were met by a large party of half-breeds and Indians, in the service of the North West Company, and warned not to attempt to establish a permanent settlement. They were conducted by a number of those wild and reckless children of the prairie to Fort Pembina, a post of the Hudson Bay Company, where they passed the winter in buffalo skin tents, and soon adopted the habits of life belonging to the savage and half savage natives by whom they were surrounded. In May 1812, the emigrants returned to the neighborhood of Fort Douglas, about two miles below the present site of Fort Garry, and here commenced their agricultural labors. In the fall of the year they again sought refuge at Fort Pembina, and after a winter of much suffering, revisited in the spring of 1814 the scene of the previous year's attempt to plant themselves on the banks of Red River, with a determination to make it a permanent residence. His Lordship had established a general store of goods, implements, ammunition, clothing and food, at Fort Douglas, from which the emperished emigrants were supplied on credit. In July 1818, several French Canadian families, under the guidance of two Priests, arrived in the Colony. In 1820, the foundation of a Roman Catholic Church was laid near the present site of the Cathedral of St. Boniface, and in the fall of that year a minister of the Church of England visited that country, encouraged by the Church Missionary Society. In 1821, the Northwest and Hudson's Bay Companies united, and from that time the condition and prospects of the Red River Settlement became more encouraging and their progress slow but sure. In 1823, the population of the Colony was about 600; twenty years afterwards it had increased to 5,143, and thus assumed an important, though not a prominent position among Christian communities, in the midst of barbarous and savage races."